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By the King.



T is a thing notorious that many of the meanest fort of our people in diversparts of our kingdome, either by secret combination, wrought by some wicked instruments, or by ill example of the first beginners, have presumed lately to assemble thems selves riotously in multitudes, and being armed with sundry wear poins, have layd open in fortible maner a great quantitic of severall mens possessions, some newly enclosed, and others of longer conti-

muance, making their pretence that some towneshave been depopulated, and divers families but one by meanes of such Euclosures. In which seditions courses they have persisted not onely after many prohibitions by our Pamiliers in the several Counties, but after particular Proclamations published by our Royal Authoritie, which is more, when so many meanes of sentice and gentlenesse were offered to reclaime them, as no Prince would have bled, but such a one as was both consident in the loyall affections of his Subjects in general, and compassionate towards the simplicitie of such Offenders: many of them stood out most obstinate by, and in open sielde rebelliously resisted such sorces as in Our name, and by Our authoritie came to represent them, whereupon insued by necessation the end that some blood was broken as well by martiall Execution, as by simil Justice.

Upon this accident it feemeth good buto Tls to declare to the world, and specially to Dur louing Subjects, as well that which concerneth Dur affections (which byon feneral respects are divided betweene comfort and griefe) as that which concerneth allo Dur Princely intentions, which likewife are bent byon the contrary objects and courses of Grace and Justice. For first of all we finde cause of comfort in our selves in regard of the clearenesse of Dur conscience (to whome God hath committed the care and supreme Concrmment of Our people) from giving cause or colour of such complaint; the matter whereof is such, as wee take Dur sclues more interessed therein then any our Subjects can bee : For as wee cannot but know, that the glozic and frength of all Kings confifteth in the multitude of Subjects, fo may were not forget that it is a speciall and peculiar preheminence of those Countreves, ouer which God hath placed Us, that they do excell in beecding and nourithing of able and ferniceable people, both for warre and Deace, which wee doe fuffly esceme about all Treafure and Commodities, which our faid dominions do other wife to plentifully yeeld buto Ils. Meither in this particular case of depopulation, can any man make doubt but it must bee farre from our inclination to luffer any tolleration of that Which may bee any occasion to decay or diminish our people, if wee did consider nothing else, but that ble and application which wee

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may make (asother Princes do) both of the bodies of our people to carrie armes for defence of our Crown, and of their goods and fubstance to supply our wants byon all infi & resonable oc callons, lo as we may by many reasons sufficiently suffice our care berein towards God & the world (foralmuch as appertemeth to our Ringly Office) feeing the faid Inclosures (lawfull of bulawfull) were all of the most part made before we had taken the Scepter of this Goucrnment into our Possession. Whereunto we may adde (as wholy cleanling and walling our hands from the tolleration of thefe grievances) the continuall and frict charges and come mandements given by bs to our Judges and Justices, for the care and reformation of those things which may bee in any wife grievous to our people in their feuerall Countreyes, although in this point there is some defence alledged by our subordinate Dinifters, and specially by the Justices of Assile, that our people have beene wanting to themselves in the due and ordinary meanes which they ought to take, by prefentment of fuch as are or have beene guilty of these oppressions. But as wee take comfort that the causes of these complaints have not proceeded from our Government, having contrariwife (before thefe feditious courles first brake forth) taken into our Princely confideration this matter of depopulating and decaying of Townes and Families (whereof we are moze sensible, then any other) with resolution to cure whatfocuer is amiffe, by infi and orderly remedies: So are wee griened to behold What the disloyalty and obstinacy of this rebellious people hath forced by buto, who being naturally inclined to spare speeding of blood, could have wished that the humble and boluntary submission and repentance of all those Offenders, might both have prevented the loss of the life of any one of them, and the example of Justice byon some might have prevented the toffe of more. And feeing it was of fuch necessity, that some inregard of their intolleras ble obstinacy in so pernicious Treason House perish, rather then the sparkes of such a fire in our Bingdome Could be left buquenched, that it may yet ferue to put others in mind of their ductie, and faue them from the like rume and destruction, for such and so Traiterous at temps hereafter: In all which confiderations, for that which may concerne our own Royall intention, as wee would have all men know and conceive, that neither the pretence of any Wiongs received, nozour great mislike of depopulation in generall, can in any wise stay bs any longer, from a feuere and fust profecution of fuch as thall take byon them to be their owne indges and reformers, either in this or any other pretended grienance: So on the other fide, We are not minded that the offences of a few (though juffly prouding our Royall indignatis on) thall alter our Gracious disposition to give reliefe in this case, where it appertemeth, were it for none other cause, then in respect of so many others our good and louing Subjects, which might have alledged like cause of griefe, and neverthelesse have contained themselves in their due obedience.

And therefore wee doe first declare and publish our Princely resolution, That if any of our Subjects shall heereaster upon pretences of the same or like grievances, either persist in the bulawfull and rebellious Act already begun, or renewe and breake forth into the like, in any parts of our Kingdome, we will prefer the safetie, quiet, and protection of our Subjects in generall, and of the body of our State, before the compassion of any such Offenders, beethey more or lesse, and howsomer missed: and must forget our natural elemency by pursuing them with all senerity for their so hainous Treasons, as well by our Armes as Lawes, knowing well, that we are bound (as the head of the politike body of our Realme) to follow the course which the best Philitians ble in dangerous diseases, which is, by a sharpe remedy applyed to a small and infected part, to save the whole from dissolution and destruction. To which ende we doe accordingly tharge and command all our Lieutenants, Deputie Lieutenants, She

rifics, Inflices of Peace, and all other Pagistrates of Justice buder Us, and all other our losting Subjects to Whom it shall any wayes appertaine, to doe and imploy their bitermost indeauours and forces for the keeping of our Subjects in peace and obedience, for prevention of all such riotous and rebellious Assemblies, and bestroying them, (if any doe remaine, or shall happen to arise) by force of Armes, and by execution (even to present death) of such as shall make resistance.

On the other lide we doe notifie and declare to all our louing Subjects, That we are refolued, not out of any apprehension or regard of these tunnels and dispers (which wee know well to be only dangerous to those that attempt them, and which experience may teach them, that they are in a momet to be dispersed) nor to satisfie disobedient people, be they rich or poore: But incerely out of some of Justice, Christian compassion of other of our Subjects, who being like wise touched with this griefe, anoyded the like offences, Asalso out of our Princely care and providence to preserve our people from decay or diminution. To cause the abuses of Depopulations and whilawfull Incolures to be further looked into, and by peaceable and or decily meanes to establish such a reformation thereof, as shall bee needfull for the instructive of those that have instructed to complaine, and therm neglect no remedy, which either the lawes of our Realme doe preserve, or our owne Boyall Authority, with the advice of our Councell can supply.

For which purpole wee have already affembled our Judges, and given them in charge firaightly, to make it one of their principall caresafivell to disconer the faid offences, as to confider how farre they may be touched in law, and in what course, and accordingly to proceede against them with all scueritie. And yet because the execution thereof requireth some time, though no more then must of necessitie bee employed therein, if any turbulent or seditious spirits by their impatience, or through their defire to fatisfic their owne wicked humors, by moos ning common troubles thall feeke to prevent the course of Justice by any such unlawfull at: tempts, as have beene lately vied, and abuling our gracious dispolition hall take the pies fumption to be Reformers of the faid inconvenience by any force, because they perceive here by how much we midike of it: wee doe once againe denounce buto them the fame feuere pu nishment, which belongeth to Rebels in the highest degree, And doc require all and every our Dagistrates, Officers and Dinisters of Justice (according to their place of authoritie) and all our loyall Subjects according to their ducty of affifiance (laying afide all flackenes or fond pittie) to fee it duely put in execution: As on the other lide we doe promife, and are refolned graciously to lend our eares to humble and just complaints, and to affood our people Justice and favour both in this and all occasions fit for a King to doc for his good Subjects in generall and in particular.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenewich the xxviij. day of Iune, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,

Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

ANNO DOM. 1607.